

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway—The Fair Circle—
TAKES COURTESY—LITERARY SOCIETY.HIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway—Red Gown—Festive
DANCING—THE ORCHARD.BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery—The Dark Days of the
Revolution—SERIOUS FAMILY.BURTON'S THEATRE. Chambers street—GRANT TO THE
MILL—JOHN JONES—BARRER'S FLOT.WALLACE'S THEATRE. Broadway—The Stranger—
Veto Veto.LAURA KENNEDY VALENTINE. Broadway—Calle-
does—THE COUSINS.BROADWAY VALENTINE. 412 Broadway—The Golden
Fanny—Maid of Menster—BY THE JETTY—COMEDIAN.WOOD'S MINSTRELS. 444 Broadway—Theatrical Per-
formances—NARRATIVE READER.HOP'S OPERA. Broadway—Readings from Shakespeare
and the Poets, by Miss CARRINGTON and Mr. FAIRBANKS.BROOKLYN ATHLETIC. Brooklyn—Mrs. BRADLEY'S
First Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

New York, Tuesday, April 23, 1856.

Mails for Europe.

The Cunard mail steamship Cambria, Capt. Brown,
will leave Boston on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool.The Barrow mail will leave in this city at a quarter
to two o'clock, this afternoon.The Herald (printed in English and French) will be
published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies,
in wrappers, sixpence.Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the
New York Herald will be received at the following places in
Europe:LONDON—Messrs. A. & C. European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill.
PARIS—Messrs. G. & Co., 8, Place de la Bourse.

BRUSSELS—Messrs. G. & Co., 8, Place de la Bourse.

LIVERPOOL—Messrs. G. & Co., 8, Exchange Street, East.

The contents of the European edition of the Herald
will be sent by mail and telegraph at the office during the
previous week, and to the hour of publication.

The News.

A violent nor'easter prevailed throughout yester-
day, causing considerable damage to property.Burton's theatre was unroofed, as were also several
churches and other buildings in the city and
suburbs. The number of awnings, fences and trees
demolished by the gale is incalculable. According
to our telegraphic reports the storm extended over
a vast region of country, and we shall doubtless, in
due time, have accounts of freshets and their cus-
tomary destructive accompaniments. So far we
learn of but few disasters to shipping.Congress entered upon the twenty-first week of the
session yesterday. The Senate adopted a call upon
the Secretary of War for all correspondence respect-
ing the Indian difficulties in Oregon and Washing-
ton Territories. The Judiciary Committee reported
adversely to the passage of the bill amending the
naturalization laws. The matter was made the
special order for the 12th of May. After a brief debate
on the Bounty Land bill, Mr. Clay, of Alabama,
addressed the Senate upon the bill for the admission
of Kansas. The effort, which is said to have been a
very able one, was mainly in reply to the speeches
of the nigger worshippers on the subject. In the
House the amendments to the appropriation bill
were considered. The appropriation of \$300,000 for
the Washington aqueduct was rejected by a majority
of twenty-seven.The nigger worshippers met in caucus at Wash-
ington last evening, and selected Messrs. Collamore
and Wilson, of the Senate, and Mace, Mott, Covode,
Dodd and Norton, of the House, to serve as an ex-
ecutive committee of the party.The joint committee of the two Boards of the
Common Council met yesterday, at the City Hall, to
make arrangements for the reception of Mr. Bu-
chanan. The Mayor was present by invitation. A
cordial disposition was evinced by all the members
towards the distinguished guest.The proceedings of the Board of Aldermen last
evening were marked by the curious circumstance
of the confirmation of the appointment of James
Irving as Superintendent of Buildings. This was
the third time his name had been sent to the Board
by Mr. Selah, and a strenuous opposition was again
made to the appointment. Two of Irving's former
opponents, however—Aldermen Jackson and Grif-
fiths, (the latter whig and Know Nothing)—changed
their minds since the last time the nomination was
before the Board, and now voted with the democrats
giving them a majority of two.In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday the
trial of Louis Baker, of Bill Poole notoriety, was
further postponed till Monday next, in consequence
of the absence of Judge Strong.The case of the rival Comptrollers, Giles and
Flagg, was resumed yesterday. We give a report of
the testimony elsewhere.The libel suit of Linford and wife against Peter
Cooper and James Boorman, for alleged damages in a
card referring to the management of the Christian
Home, was dismissed yesterday by Judge Daly,
counsel failing to agree to proceed with the trial.
It is said a new suit will be commenced.Our correspondent at Philadelphia writes that
private letters have been received from Nicaragua,
attributing the discomfiture of Col. Schlesinger's
command to the intrigues of the agents of the gov-
ernments of France and England in that quarter,
who have exercised their utmost efforts in frustrat-
ing the designs of the invading party. Previous to
last advice a Spanish steam frigate had taken up a
position at the mouth of the Gulf of Dulce, and a
French steam frigate and two English sloops-of-war
had been hovering off Cape Blanco, with the evi-
dent intention of effecting a temporary blockade, if
not of forming an alliance against the Nicaraguans.
The return of the Orizaba will place us in possession
of further developments respecting this interference
of the European Powers in the affairs of Central
America, the importance of which may not now
be sufficiently estimated.We have dates from Port au Spain to the 28th
ult. There had been but two arrivals of four and
meal during the previous fortnight, leaving quite a
fleet over from the United States. Sugars were
very firm, planters shipping on their own account
rather than sell for less than \$5.50. Freight had
declined. A vessel had arrived with two hundred
and sixty-five coolies. Our correspondent considers
them as poor stock, run being entirely too cheap.From Gambia, west coast of Africa, we have
advice to the 24th ult., at which period the coast
was healthy. There were no men-of-war in port,
but several of all nations were cruising off the
coast. The brig *Falmouth* sailed from Sierra Leone
on the 23d for Goree, and the schooner *Gen. Scott*,
from New York, sailed for Bissau on the 19th.In the United States Supreme Court yesterday
Judge Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court
dissolving the injunction granted by the Circuit
Court of Pennsylvania in the Wheeling Bridge case,
also overruling the motion of the complainant—the
State of Pennsylvania—for writs of assistance and
attachment, and granting the motions for taxation
of costs and process therefor.The extreme inclemency of the weather yester-
day interfered, more or less, with all branches of
trade, and especially with outdoor business. The
sales of cotton embraced about 2,000 bales, closing
firm for middling uplands at about 11½. Flour
was dull, and prices for inferior and common grades
closed heavy and in favor of purchasers. The bet-
ter and higher brands were without change of mo-
ment. Pork was inactive for more and prime, with-
out change in prices. About 1,300 bbls. of prime
meat were sold on private terms. The severity of
the storm checked transactions in sugars, sales of
which were moderate. About 1,000 bbls. Rio coffee,
common to medium quality, was sold at 11c. A fair
business was done in freights, for Liverpool and
London, though in some cases at rather earlier rates.The Pierce Administration—Its Budget of
Blunders, Foreign and Domestic.The Washington Union, the organ of Mr
Pierce and Mr. Marcy, complains that the ad-
ministration is assailed, especially in the
North, and ceaselessly by the HERALD, and at-
tributes this hostility wholly to personal dis-
appointments, resulting from the President and
his Cabinet. For once—and we hasten to
avow it—we concur with the Union. Every-
body, friend and foe, officeholder and expec-
tant, citizen and politician, merchant and me-
chanic, lawyer, priest and artisan, has been
disappointed. It is the only solid triumph
of the administration—the only point upon
which Gen. Pierce and Gov. Marcy can be said
to have produced a universal sentiment or feeling
—they have indeed disappointed everybody.They assumed office in the midst of a per-
vading expressive patriotism, which was
almost without limit; and the occasion was
seized by nearly all parties, to send down from
the people to their government strong, de-
cided, and even fervent tokens of popular ap-
proval and sympathy. It was the crowning
glory of the democratic party, which had culmi-
nated in the nearly unanimous choice of its
candidate, and had inaugurated its President
amid expressions of universal approbation.Three short years have passed, and the ad-
ministration is a by-word and reproach upon
the democracy, and confessedly the weakest
point in its organization. The cause still ad-
dresses itself to the people, and commands and
receives tokens of public sympathy and ap-
proval, while its acts—the conduct of its re-
sponsible chiefs—rest like a night-mare upon
its character and energies.There are none so obtuse, even amongst the
abject dependants of the government—even
amongst the men whose judgments are skulled,
whose tongues are tied, and who are
compelled to play the triple part of traitors to
the constitution, to their own freedom and to
the party which endures and maintains them
at the expense and sacrifice of its prospects—as
not to see that the administration of Franklin
Pierce has utterly demoralized the democratic
organization as a distinct body in this country.
Its domestic and foreign policy has been a
series of blunders and inconsistencies, mistakes
and wrongs, personal and official deceptions
and tricks, unredeemed by a single act worth-
y of the government of a great people. No
man or Cabinet has ever so ruined the reputa-
tion of a party—has ever so damaged and de-
moralized its character and driven away support
and sympathy; no man or Cabinet has ever
before so successfully recruited the ranks of its
enemies and built up the cause of section-
alism, as Franklin Pierce—aided and abet-
ted and controlled by William L. Marcy.No error has been too insignificant to be
embraced, no blunder too great to be com-
mitted. A fatal blight seems to have rested upon
the government and to have nerved its arm
only to acts of self-destruction and political
perdition.In this spirit of littleness first came the cos-
tume bulletin to inaugurate the foreign policy
of the administration, and to give token of its
character to the States of the world. That
petty scheme by which the nation was made to
play the fool in Europe, and the demagogue in
America—that little farce, so ridiculous, so
contemptible in the eyes of all honorable
men, has nevertheless a historical mean-
ing and expression—it evinces at once
the tone and temper and character of
the Pierce and Marcy dynasty. It was a part
of that wise management which gave no
weight to principles, and sought to conduct
the affairs of government by tricks and trading.
It was the second act in the drama, the first
of which drove from the army of the democra-
cy its soldiers of a hundred battles, and intro-
duced in their place the mercenary troops of
their enemies.Next came reciprocity with Canada, without
bringing with it a single equivalent. That
was a graceless concession to a power which
has never failed to annoy and perplex us, and
whose foreign policy seems based on the maxim
of exacting in all cases of negotiation and
bargain two for one. With the weapon in the
hands of the American Cabinet—with the
British possessions in North America to plead
our cause and back our pretensions—reciprocity
was an instrument, properly wielded, by
which England might have been compelled to
close all other controversies with us.The enlistment affair, which was made a
matter of international dispute, and permitted
to disturb the commerce of the two nations,
was wholly an error of the government. Had
our Cabinet at once applied the only remedy
which was consistent with the dignity of the
State—the dismissal of the parties who viola-
ted our laws—there the case would have
ended. The people of the United States cared
little for the offense, or how it might be settled,
short of making it a subject of serious differ-
ence between the two governments. The
whole case was one of pure legal and diplo-
matic technicality, involving in the acts com-
plained of no feeling of resentment, and de-
manding at most its disavowal by the govern-
ment of her Majesty. It was prolonged into a
controversy, and magnified into a serious ques-
tion of difference, solely for ulterior purposes,
by the Pierce-Marcy Cabinet.The Kozka affair afforded the Secretary of
State a congenial opportunity to steal from
Captain Ingraham the glory he had won; and
afterwards to abandon the principle upon
which that gallant commander based his action.General Pierce came into office the acknow-
ledged champion of Cuban annexation, and af-
terwards deceived and misled his own minister
at Madrid, and abandoned the just claims of
American citizens against the government of
Spain; and to crown a career of treachery, be-
came a common informer of the vice royal
despotism at Havana. The course of the gov-
ernment in conducting our relations with the
Madrid Cabinet, is enough of itself to forfeit
the confidence of the American people, and to
consign to oblivion, if not obloquy, those who
are responsible therefor. The Ostend Con-
ference, approved by that Cabinet, and conduct-
ing its deliberations solely with a view of pro-
moting the honor and the interests of the United
States, became an object of intense hatred
by the Pierce-Marcy party, and was treach-
erously discredited and abandoned by them,
with no higher motive than that of inflicting
political wounds upon the character of James
Buchanan, to whom the people were pointing
as thoroughly qualified for Presidential honors.
If, in this matter, Pierce was right, who can be
impeached? If Buchanan was wrong, who can
be trusted?

Next came the movement in Nicaragua,

Aided by citizens of the United States, and by
the friends of free government everywhere, the
democratic party of Nicaragua was able to
overthrow the existing imbecile semi-mo-
narchical administration, and to establish in
its place a republic modelled after our own,
and conducted in a spirit of economy and fair-
ness which, under the circumstances of the
case, challenges the world for its counterpart.The new republic promptly despatched its
agent to the Pierce-Marcy Cabinet, as the child
seeks its own mother, not doubting but even
in that tricky Cabinet the noble spirits who
had perilled so much for liberty and stable gov-
ernment, at the point of our continent where
our and the substantial interests of all the
world required the conservative influence and
power of our people, would meet a quick and
friendly response. But the door of the State
Department was suddenly closed in his face.
Mr. Marcy was inflexible. The republic of Ni-
caragua was the work of Americans, and he
could not and would not acknowledge its de
facto existence. To do so, it was only neces-
sary to be convinced that there was no other
government there; and to get rid of this dilem-
ma, he called to him and seated Senor Mar-
cote, the representative, to use the paradox, of
a government that did not exist.These are the acts of the chiefs of the democ-
ratic party who came into power on one of
these tenth billows which was able to bear for-
ward even the most lifeless objects and the
most fetid masses of corruption and decay.
The storm has passed, and the wreck, strewn
upon the beach and floating in the sea, is to be
gathered together and again turned to the
uses of man. Not to the old officers—the treach-
erous pilot, to pursue the figure—is again to be
entrusted the navigation of the ship—not to the
heartless wreckers, who, intent upon booty
and deaf to the voice of humanity, have em-
ployed their time in acts of selfishness, are we
again to trust our fortunes. We are pointed
to new men, and we are admonished that they
shall be able, faithful, qualified and pre-emi-
nently trustworthy. Not men of large preten-
sions and small merit, of big professions and
little honor—all things to all men, and worth-
less at that—the country demands, the constitu-
tion demands, the people require that, at
least this year, the democracy shall, with or
without conventions, in spite of the politicians,
in defiance of the selfish pretensions of indi-
viduals, put into nomination and elect a state-
man whose character and life shall make him
a fitting executive of a great, a patriotic, and
a brave people. We have borne, and patiently
borne, the infamy—the stupendous popular
blunder which imposed upon us the present
administration. We can afford to bear such a
curse not one moment beyond the period of its
constitutional existence.MR. BUCHANAN AT THE DINNER TABLE OF THE
NEW YORK HOTEL.—We publish elsewhere
some rich extracts from two of the Sunday pa-
pers, in relation to the celebrated Buchanan
feasts which take place at the New York Hotel.
The articles are amusing and suggestive.The first is from a hard old politician, who
has been writing Mr. Buchanan up for twenty
years, and the second is from the principal soft
shell organ, which halts between Mr. Pierce
and Mr. Buchanan. They are both disgusted
with the Forney and Sanders system of tac-
tics; and with reason. It seems that at one
of these dinners a club was instituted—the
purpose, the election of Mr. Buchanan—and
when Mr. Beverly Tucker was placed in the
chair, he made a speech in which he de-
sired to have it distinctly understood that in
case of Mr. Buchanan's election, he (Mr. Tuck-
er) would have friends to reward and enemies
to punish. So our Custom House friends who
desire to retain their places must keep one eye
on Tucker.Badinage apart, however, these New York
Hotel feasts have done more harm than good to
the Buchanan cause. We are not quite sure
that it was not a Pierce movement through-
out. The New York Hotel is, without doubt,
a pleasant public house. The ladies are beau-
tiful, the dinners said to be capital, and the
proprietors are very courteous in giving to the
special friends of Mr. Buchanan a room apart
from the dining hall, into which Sanders and
company may entice stray editors and wan-
dering politicians. But people are apt to say
more things in five minutes after being dined
and wine than they will "stand to in a
month." And this eating and drinking sys-
tem of politics never pays expenses. It is
quite out of the way, too, for an eminently re-
spectable man like Mr. Buchanan. His posi-
tion now is a very favorable one. Let well
enough alone is a good motto, and particu-
larly applicable to the case of Mr. Buchanan.MEXICAN DIPLOMACY.—We published yester-
day an extract from a new work, said to have
been published at Madrid by Don Duenaventura
Vivo, late chum and friend of Santa Anna,
and Mexican Minister to Madrid. This smart
senior had some idea of enregimenting the Eu-
ropean Powers in a grand battalion for the
purpose of putting down the United States,
and securing to Cuba forever the blessings of
misrule, military despotism, poverty and the
slave trade. He did not succeed in his philan-
thropic design so well as he expected. When
he called on the Spanish Minister, and began
to open up his grand scheme, the wily Spaniard
would not "appreciate" him, and would only
"talk of chemistry, physics and literature." However, at bottom there appears to have
been a willingness on the part of Spain to join
with Mexico against the United States; and no
doubt if either of the pair had had any money,
or any men, or any pluck, or any stamina of
any kind, we should have heard more of it.
As it is, the work of Senor Vivo, who is well
named for the business, will be, in all proba-
bility, the resurrectionist of those dead schemes
and buried hopes.SENATOR JAMES C. JONES ON THE PRESIDENCY
—Senator Jones, of Tennessee, (old line whig),
has published in the Washington Union a long
letter to his constituents, in which he declares
that there are strong probabilities between the
three parties, of the Presidential election be-
ing carried into the House of Representatives—
that this alternative (considering the strength
of the Sewardites in the House,) should be
averted, if possible, by the South; and he pre-
tends to intimate that this can only be done
by the "straight" whigs voting the democratic
ticket. It is very evident that Senator Jones
does not consider the American or Know No-
thing party proper of much account. Now is
the time, therefore, for John Bell or John J.
Crittenden (reported K. N.'s of the third de-
gree); now is the time for them to give a lick
back to Mr. Jones.Second Annual Report of The English Post-
master General.The Second Annual Report of the English
Post Office has just been issued in a blue book
of eighty-four pages. It gives the statistics of
the department from 1838—the year before the
act establishing penny postage was passed—an
account of the various improvements made
during the last year, and contains a fine map of
London, divided into postal districts. The
number of new Post Offices made during the
year (1855) was 525, making the number at
this time 10,478. Of these, 920 are head
Post Offices, and 9,558 sub-Post Offices,
or receiving houses. "Pillar letter boxes
have been found to afford much public ac-
commodation," and their number is to be large-
ly increased, particularly in London. "Free
deliveries were established during the year at
1,327 places where none had formerly existed;
and at 649 other places the free delivery was
extended or otherwise improved." A list of
towns is given—Southampton, Norwich, Col-
chester, Tunbridge Wells, Huddersfield, Hal-
fax and Greenock—around which several let-
ter carriers have been employed "where it
would formerly have been necessary either to
send a messenger or to pay a gratuity to the
postmaster." This plan has been remarkably
successful, giving a distribution of a large
number of letters, greatly increasing corres-
pondence, adding to the revenue of the depart-
ment, and affording great accommodation to
the public. The number of letters delivered
in the rural districts in the vicinity of each of
these places has been from 900 (at Southamp-
ton) to 4,680 (at Halifax) weekly.We are apt to think that in this city, if
there are four letter deliveries a day we shall
be very well off. In London there have been
ten deliveries a day for years—every two hours
in the forenoon, and every hour in the after-
noon up to 8 P. M., except at 7—and yet there
are hereafter to have hourly deliveries
all day. The morning delivery is to be com-
pleted by 9 o'clock. All letters dropped in a
pillar box or receiving house during the hour
—say from nine to ten—are to be delivered
during the next hour—from ten to eleven—so
that every letter will get to its destination in
from twenty minutes to two hours. Will our
Post Office committees and postal reformers
notice these facilities for letter distribution that
are enjoyed in an English city? The rule with
our postal authorities seems to be that the pub-
lic cannot be accommodated, for, fear it will
cost money. In Great Britain the public must
be accommodated, and in supplying that ac-
commodation the department finds its profit.
Vide Mr. Banning's (Postmaster of Liverpool)
evidence before the Parliamentary Post Office
Committee: "A great many deliveries, facilities
for sending letters and quickness of des-
patch, must be the best way of raising the re-
venue." That is the formula or problem.
Look at the solution. London has an annual
expense of \$701,000 for letter carriers and re-
ceivers, and receives \$1,518,000 in postage on
the local letters alone, showing a profit of
over \$800,000, besides collecting and deliver-
ing all the general mail letters and papers.During the last year, sixty-nine additional
towns were provided with day mails either to
or from the metropolis, and some of these with
mails in both directions. The mails are trans-
ported nearly 59,000 miles each week day, ex-
clusive of messengers and letter carriers' walks,
and to and from Post Offices and
railway stations. The average cost per mile
run for railway transportation is ten pence
sterling, and this varies from one farthing per
mile to four and ten pence. The coach and
other service varies from half a farthing to
ten pence farthing a mile, and averages two
pence one farthing. The postage on "book
packages"—by which is understood every spe-
cies of transient printed matter—has, up to
1855, been six pence for the smallest package,
up to half a pound; and last year it was put
down to one penny for packages not
exceeding four ounces. The consequence
has been that the number of such packages has
increased in London alone from less than 400,
000 to over 1,400,000 annually, an increase of
273 per cent. During the year 1855 there were
sent by mail 456,000,000 letters, about 3,000,
000 book packages, 71,000,000 newspapers, and
800,000 valentines. The revenue accruing to
the government through the stamp office and
the post offices, for impressed stamps and pos-
tage labels, to send newspapers through the
mail, was £118,000 for the half year—July to
December—after the compulsory newspaper
stamp was abolished. The average weight of
a newspaper now is about three ounces; it was
formerly three and a half. The average weight
of a "book packet," which includes all cir-
lars, &c., is now four ounces; formerly ten.
The number of letters sent to the dead letter
office last year was about 2,400,000, or about
one half of one per cent on the whole number
posted. The number of newspapers sent to the
dead letter office was 600,000. The number of
letters sent to the United States last year was
nearly 2,000,000, of which more than 103,000,
or about five per cent of the whole, were re-
turned as dead letters. About 2,300,000 were
sent to France, and 37,000 returned "dead."
To the colony of Victoria, (in Australia,) 350,
000 letters were sent, and returned dead 42,000,
or nearly twelve per cent. Of these nearly
40,000 had been prepaid, and 1,500 were regis-
tered. Of those received from foreign coun-
tries and colonies last year, 300,000 were
from Australia, 150,000 from India, 70,000
from Canada, 340,000 from France, and 340,
000 from Prussia. In letters from the
United States there was a decrease of more
than 500,000 on the number the year be-
fore, "owing, probably, to the diminished
frequency of postal communication, caused
by the withdrawal for the purposes of war
of some of the mail packets." The letters
passing between Great Britain and the army
and navy at the East, (not the Baltic,) going
through France, numbered 1,961,711; and in
eight months of 1854, 607,000. The whole
number of money orders passing through the
Post Offices of the United Kingdom was 5,805,
412, and the value £11,009,279. The clear
profit on the money orders was £20,352.The Duke of Argyll has only been Postmas-
ter General since the ministry of Lord Clarendon
was formed; but he seems to have shown
his characteristic energy in urging forward all
those improvements that are constantly being
introduced by the Secretary, Mr. Rowland
Hill. We notice a constant reference to the
advantages of "simplicity" and "uniformity"
throughout the report. The leading features
of the management seem to be "advantages to
the service, whether as regards increase of
public accommodation, simplicity and unifor-
mity of character, or capability of beingworked with convenience and regularity."—
(Page 43.) The wholesome regulation of the
carriers dressing in uniform has been intro-
duced in other places besides London, and it
"has been found not only to promote their
general comfort, but to prevent loitering and
neglect of duty." His Lordship expresses a
strong wish, in which he says he "knows" he is
joined by her Majesty's ministers, to have cheap
postage between the United Kingdom and every
foreign country. If such is really the desire
of her Majesty's government, there certainly
will be no obstacle on the part of our Cabinet
and Senate. A very good plan has been adopt-
ed for postage on papers and books between
France and England, which is for each nation
to fix their own rate on printed matter going
out, collect it all in advance, pay a certain
moderate sum per pound to the other nation
for the transit, and then have it delivered
without further charge to the persons ad-
dressed.Altogether the English Post Office Report
is a document of great interest, and shows the
continued triumph of cheap and uniform post-
age. Did our people and our Congress show
half the interest in our postal concerns that
the press and a few active reformers have ex-
hibited, we might have a new era inaugurated
at once in our own Post Office.RAILROADS IN MEXICO.—We publish in an-
other column, a decree of the provisional Pres-
ident of Mexico, authorizing the construction
of a railway from Vera Cruz to Mexico. The
decree looks to the establishment of a company
in this country, and was apparently predi-
cated on overtures already made. Mr. L. Lo-
pez Mequi, a Mexican gentleman now resid-
ing at the Metropolitan Hotel, is authorized
to negotiate with parties desiring to interest
themselves in the enterprise. It is of course
impossible to foresee how such a scheme will
turn out. A railroad from Vera Cruz to the
city of Mexico would be the making of that,
the finest part of the Southern republic. No-
thing less, indeed, than the paramount impor-
tance of such a work to the national future
would justify or even explain the astonishing
liberality with which the provisional President
offers to guarantee six per cent on the outlay.
It is only a day or two since we took occasion
to allude to the impudent proposal of the
British contractors of the Great Trunk railway
in Canada, who, having failed, now want the
province to guarantee them five per cent on
any further outlay. But there is this differ-
ence between the case of Mexico and that of
Canada: A five per cent Canadian security
would be worth about eighty in the London
market; a six per cent Mexican bond would
not be saleable at any where near that price.
If the Mexicans can get their railway built
on any terms, it will be a cheap bargain;
and for our part we should be glad to hear of
Senor Mequi's success.REVIVING THE OLD WHIG PARTY.—On Mon-
day of last week, we perceive by our exchanges,
a number of whigs (live and straight whigs)
met at Lexington, Ky., to reorganize the old
whig party. An address and platform were
adopted, and the meeting adjourned "to meet
in convention of the whigs of the United States,
to be held at Louisville on the 4th of July." The
following is the third section of this Ken-
tucky platform:—That every right protected by the constitution
should be faithfully secured to every class of men to
whom its provisions extend, without regard to section,
birth or religion of the parties entitled to such rights;
and that loyalty to the government, honesty and capabil-
ity are the true tests of the eligibility of men to the en-
joyment of the franchises of citizens.This rings a little like treason to the late
Philadelphia Convention; but it only shows
that the "straight whigs" are getting tired of
their Know Nothing uniform, and there is
great danger that they will throw it off, Presi-
dent or no President. What says Governor
Hunt, and what say our "live old whigs" of
New York—the real true blue "silver grays"—
to this Kentucky straight whig platform? Let
us hear from them.HE DIDN'T INITIATE THEM AFTER ALL.—A
good deal has been said in the newspapers of
late about Mr. Speaker Banks and the initia-
tion by him at Washington of ninety-seven
nigger worshippers into the mysteries of the
Know Nothings of the freshman class. The
following denial from the Speaker, therefore,
is just in season:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNION:—

My attention has been called to a paragraph, published
in this day's Union, from the Milwaukee American, in
which it is stated that "the (Mr. Banks) initiated into the
Washington Council, of which he is President, ninety-
seven copies of the so-called 'repugnance,' who were attempt-
ing to secure his election." I have seldom thought it
necessary to correct personal misstatements respecting
myself; but as this implicates others, and those
members of the House of Representatives, I beg your
permission to say that it has no foundation whatever in
truth. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient ser-
vant.

N. P. BANKS, Jr.

The "ninety-seven" members of the House
involved in the Milwaukee indictment, should
feel much obliged to Mr. Banks. We appre-
hend the boot is on the other leg, and that
instead of ninety-seven Sewardites having been
initiated as Know Nothings there were "ninety-
seven" Know Nothings, more or less, sworn
into the mysteries of the abolition Holy Al-
liance. Are we out of order, Mr. Speaker?POST OFFICE NEGLECT.—We have received a
letter from Mr. William H. Prior, complaining
that a letter addressed to him, and mailed in
this city on the 2d inst., did not reach him till
Saturday, 19th. Mr. Prior must be a stranger here.
Had he been long a resident of New York,
he would have got over the old delusion
that the postal service was organized for the
purpose of carrying and delivering letters.
He would have known that the Post Office
exists for the purpose of providing berths for
meritorious politicians of the Barnacle spe-
cies; and that if, besides fulfilling its aim in
his respect, it occasionally carries and de-
livers a letter or two, it deserves the thanks of
a grateful community. Mr. Prior will know
better another time.NO HOPE FOR CRAMPTON.—The steady old
National Intelligencer at Washington, which would
hardly venture to declare that the sun had
risen till officially informed of the fact, says,
substantially, in "lifting the curtain," that it
has no doubt that "so far as regards the feel-
ings and purposes of the executive," Crampton
will be immediately dismissed in case he is not
re-called; and that the final answer of the
British government will not be waited for much
longer, neither. Very well. So dispose of
Crampton, one way or another, close the farce,
and drop the curtain. The thing has become
stale.MR. KIMBERLY recited from "Hawatha," for the six-
teenth time, at Hope Chapel, last evening. Longfellow
is much indebted to his fair interpreter. Any poetry
so easily plucked from the lips of a pretty woman,

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Interesting from Washington.

MR. DALLAS, JUDGE DOUGLAS AND OTHER AP-
PLICANTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—SPEECH OF MR.
CLAY—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NIGGER
WORSHIPPERS—IMPORTANT ARRIVAL, ETC.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1856.

Mr. Dallas has written from England to a friend in
Pennsylvania, saying that he does not think it advisable
to allow the use of his name as a candidate for the Presi-
dency, now that his State had expressed, in an almost
unanimous voice, its preference for Mr. Buchanan. He
reasons that without the support of his own State, it
would avail nothing should his friends place his name be-
fore the Cincinnati Convention, and with this fact before
him, he must be considered as no longer a candidate for
the Presidency. Mr. Dallas, however, does not express
him